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COUNTRY Polish-occupied Germany

25X1A

TOPIC Polish and Soviet Troops in Stolp

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. Prior to December 1950, Polish tank troops were quartered in the barracks installation in Stolp (P 55/N 08), on the north side of the road to Gumbin (P 55/N 08), built prior to World War II. The installation consisted of six four-story brick buildings of equal size and several stable-type buildings which were used as tank sheds. Source who came into contact with the soldiers thought that the unit was a tank regiment which, at the time of the 1950 May parade, seemed to be organized into two battalions. During the parade, the leading tank flew a rectangular, embroidered standard bearing an inscription and the figure 9. The tank troops were usually seen wearing blue coveralls. On duty, they wore black padded caps which they said came from the U.S.S.R. These caps were adapted to be worn with radio telephone sets. At the May parade, only T-34 tanks with the Polish eagle marking were seen. Some tanks were marked with white lines which source believed indicated the number of enemy weapons destroyed during the war. Source did not know whether the barracks installation also quartered infantry units. (1)

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2. The barracks installation on the south side of former Bluecherstrasse, on the southeastern edge of Stolp, was occupied by Polish troops. (2) A Polish ration supply depot was located in the eastern section of the installation. A Polish motorized unit, which source referred to as a motorized infantry battalion, was quartered in the western section. At the May parade, this unit followed directly behind the tank regiment. The soldiers of the infantry unit wore visor-type caps with red bands. [REDACTED] spare parts to soldiers of this unit, saw truck-drawn AT guns and mortars and personnel carriers of various types in the barracks yard. Primarily three-axle Studebaker trucks were seen prior to the summer of 1950 when they were replaced by Soviet ZIS trucks and two-axle GAZ trucks with seats for personnel. Polish soldiers said that the new vehicles had oil radiators (Oelkuehler), air-injection (Luftgeblaese) and preheating devices (Vorwaermgeraet) for wintertime. They also said that the unit had received new weapons in the summer of 1950.

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3. The opposite barracks installation on the north side of former Bluecherstrasse still quartered Soviet troops at the end of 1950. One building of the installation housed a Soviet administrative headquarters and another a tractor repairshop where tractors and other agricultural implements were repaired by Soviet soldiers. Soviet soldiers said that the farm machinery was employed exclusively at kolchozes under Soviet military administration. A third

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Building quartered Soviet military personnel. (3)

4. Prior to December 1950, the Polish Militia school, abbreviated C.M.M.O., was located in the former high school and the adjoining reconstructed residential quarter on the east bank of the Stolpe River. Lieutenant Colonel Kibitzki, (fnu), had been school commandant since 1948, and Captain Javastan, (fnu), political officer. The school conducted continual training courses, each encompassing about 400 officers up to the rank of senior lieutenant and about 600 NCOs and EM. The trainees were organized into 10 companies. Militia officers ranking up to major functioned as instructors. The trainees were between 20 and 30 years old. They wore blue, army-style uniforms and visor-type caps and, on duty, steel helmets. The motor pool of the school was equipped with 3 Studebaker trucks, 2 Willys jeeps, 2 American sedans, and 2 motorcycles. The motor vehicles were issued from Warsaw. Source was of opinion that the school was assigned directly to the Ministry of the Interior (sic) in Warsaw, from whence a police general repeatedly came for inspection. According to the trainees, officers from Lodz (Q 52/O 93) were also present at the graduation examinations. In addition to technical police training and political indoctrination, training included close combat and street fighting. For this purpose, brick walls, small houses with windows, and ditches had been constructed in the barracks yard. Source observed training with submachine guns, rifles, and live hand grenades. (4)

Comments. 25X1A

- (1) The 9th Kaserne in Stolp on the north side of the road to Gumbin, was previously reported to have been occupied by Polish tank troops. 25X1A
Though the 9th Tank Regt is carried in Stolp, it is doubted that the numerical designation of the unit should be shown in clear on the standard of the regiment. Polish infantry has been previously reported to be quartered in the eastern section of that barracks installation. 25X1A
- (2) Probably the Bluecher Kaserne on the south side of Bluecherstrasse. Its occupation has not been determined.
- (3) Probably the Mackensen Kaserne and the Jaeger Kaserne which were occupied by Soviet administrative units in February 1951. 25X1A
- (4) The training center of the MO (Militia) in the area of the former Lessing Schule was last confirmed in March 1951. 25X1A
The officers from Lodz probably came from the MO school which is carried there. See 25X1A

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